

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1.-67. (Canceled)

68. (Currently amended) A method of detecting normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ by detecting the label.

69. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

70. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

71. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the administering is carried out parenterally.

72. (Currently amended) A method according to claim ~~68~~71, wherein the administering is carried out intravenously.

73. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the administering is carried out by intracavitary instillation.

74. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the administering is carried out rectally.

75. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the label is detected using a transrectal probe.

76. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is administered following a prostatectomy.

77. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is in a composition further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient, or stabilizer.

78. (Canceled)

79. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody and a polyclonal antibody.

80. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 79, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

81. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 79, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma having an ATCC Accession Number selected from the group consisting of HB-12101, HB-12109, HB-12127, and HB-12126.

82.-106. (Canceled)

107. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the prostate cells are prostate epithelial cells.

108.-110. (Canceled)

111. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

112.-115. (Canceled)

116. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 68, ~~84, 90~~, or 111, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

117. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 68, ~~84, 90~~, or 111, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

118. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 68, ~~84, 90~~, or 111, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ fragment, and a Fv fragment.

119. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 68, ~~84, 90~~, or 111, wherein the

label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

120. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 119, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

121. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.

122. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 121, wherein the radiolabel is selected from the group consisting of ^{212}Bi , ^{213}Bi , and ^{211}At .

123. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is selected from the group consisting of ^{32}P , ^{125}I , ^3H , ^{14}C , and ^{188}Rh .

124. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is ^{131}I .

125. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$.

126. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is ^{111}In .

127. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 68, wherein the method is a method of detecting benign hyperplastic cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in the subject.

128. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 68, wherein the method is a method of detecting cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in the subject.

129. (Canceled)

130. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is an α -emitter.

131. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is a β -emitter.

132. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is a γ -emitter.

133. (Currently amended) A method of detecting benign hyperplastic prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of ~~normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous~~ prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the benign hyperplastic prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ by detecting the label.

134. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

135. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 134, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

136. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

137. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

138. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

139. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

140. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

141. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 140, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

142. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 141, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.

143. (Currently amended) A method of detecting cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion~~

~~thereof~~ in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of ~~normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells or a portion thereof~~;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ by detecting the label.

144. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

145. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 144, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

146. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

147. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

148. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

149. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

150. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

151. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 150, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

152. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 151, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.

Please add the following new claims:

153. (New) A method of detecting normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which competes for binding to prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA) with a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells by detecting the label.

154. (New) A method according to claim 153, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

155. (New) A method according to claim 154, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

156. (New) A method according to claim 153, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

157. (New) A method according to claim 153, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

158. (New) A method according to claim 153, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

159. (New) A method according to claim 153, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

160. (New) A method according to claim 153, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

161. (New) A method according to claim 160, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

162. (New) A method according to claim 161, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.